

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00. Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$4.50.

DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy, 2c. Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week, 12c.

OFFICES. Omaha—The Bee Building, South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M streets.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George E. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies printed during the month of June, 1904, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include Daily Bee, Sunday Bee, and various other categories.

Net total sales, \$71,878. Daily average, \$23,112. GEO. E. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

THE BEE will be mailed upon request to subscribers leaving the city during the summer months.

The man at the starter's box seems to be encountering various delays in getting the animals off for the 1904 presidential handicap.

The corn crop is yet to be made. So far, however, there is no reason why the concluding part of nature's fabricating process should not be eminently successful.

One can but wonder what Nebraska really did in those fifty years which elapsed between the time Lewis and Clark first landed and the arrival of the office holders.

If the Russian revolutionists would take the government into their confidence upon the subject of effective exiles there might be a change in the war situation.

Mrs. Maybrick is said to be suffering from nervous prostration. She is evidently finding life less pleasant when spent dodging lecture promoters than when spent in prison.

The wheel of fortune at the Rosebud reservation has ceased to revolve and the men who drew prizes will go to church today and sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

Lincoln merchants who protest against the assessment of Omaha merchants may be honest in their motives, but it is also possible they will lose nothing in the way of freight rebates.

Secretary Root is the latest recruit to the Society of Office Dodgers, and the way in which he has turned down the nomination for governor of New York would be worthy of Uncle Joe Cannon.

For the first time since the beginning of the war Russia has resorted to the use of a war balloon—evidently desiring to see if it can't have better luck in the air than it has had on land and water.

What a sad thing it would be if it turned out true that Davis and Elkins had paired and both refused to contribute to the barrel. There would be a terrible drought in West Virginia among the loys.

With practically one-half of the Rosebud claims drawn by residents of Iowa and Nebraska the people of those states may be permitted to regret that the Louisiana lottery is not in business while their "luck is on."

The Shanghai liar has either survived or has left descendants just as able as himself. The reports now have the old familiar twang. "Heavy dring was heard," etc., etc. These reports are said to come by truthful telegraphy.

Carrie Nation should return home immediately. A Topeka judge says there is no law in that state against playing base ball on Sunday and things seem to be going to the bad generally while the female reformer is being knocked out in Kentucky.

A correspondent says that all except the officers were disgusted with the order for Russians to retire at Ta Tehe Kiao, but he fails to take into account the Japanese who desired the particular tract of ground upon which the Russian army happened to be standing.

The police authorities of St. Petersburg claim to be very much puzzled as to the motive that animated the assassin or assassin. The cry of "Long Live Freedom" uttered by the assassin when he threw the bomb would seem to be a pretty clear indication of the motive.

IS RUSSIA NEARING A CRISIS?

The assassination of the Russian minister of the interior, the most powerful official of the empire, naturally directs attention to the conditions in Russia. Mr. Andrew D. White, who was some years ago American minister at St. Petersburg and has lived twice officially in Russia, said in referring to the assassination that he had observed closely the condition of the empire and that, though he saw the most wretched condition of things during the Crimean war, the situation at present is the most desolately bad in Russian history and it has been brought on "by an exercise of despotism more unreasonably cruel and shortsighted than anything in recent human history outside of the Turkish empire."

It is perfectly plain that radicalism is steadily growing in Russia and that in spite of all the repressive measures of the government, largely the work in recent years of the late minister of the interior, the revolutionary spirit is extending. The Polish people are nursing their wrongs and eagerly hoping for an opportunity to avenge them, while the people of Finland are smarting from the gross injustice they have suffered. In the universities are many students who are in sympathy with the revolutionary spirit and as far as they can are assisting in its development. There is discontent and unrest in nearly every part of the empire and this is growing under the exactions imposed upon the people by the necessities of the war. What seems chiefly to be needed to fan this slumbering fire into a great conflagration is a leader of such character and force as would command the confidence of the dissatisfied elements and bring about their organization for resistance to the oppressive measure of the government.

Writing a few years ago upon the repression of education in Russia, Prince Kropotkin said: "As to the students, every young man, as soon as he entered the university, was placed on the list of suspects. Police spies and providing agents swarmed in the universities; laws upon laws were issued to prohibit all sorts of meetings in the university buildings or in private lodgings. Gradually, the higher authorities of the ministry of public education came to the view that every student must be looked upon as an enemy of society and be treated as such." This is the condition today, as attested by the fact that within a few months a considerable number of suspected students were placed under arrest and some of them deported, while others were excluded from the universities. Emperor Nicholas, who has little will of his own and consequently is almost completely under the control of his ministers, has done practically nothing to remedy the conditions, of which he cannot be wholly unaware, though doubtless not everything done by the ministers is brought to his knowledge.

Russian military prestige has been very greatly impaired by the war with Japan and there is reason to expect that it will suffer further. The tendency of this is to encourage that opposition at home which is an increasing danger to the government and must be giving the keenest concern and anxiety to the czar and his advisers.

NECESSARY TO EASTERN TRADE.

Those who advocate giving up American control of the Philippines appear to entirely lose sight of the importance of the islands to our Oriental trade and especially to the maintenance of the open door. "Our foothold in the Philippines," said President Roosevelt, "greatly strengthens our position in the competition for the trade of the east." This should be perfectly obvious to everybody. It is unquestionable that since the United States took possession of the archipelago American influence in that quarter of the world has been greatly enhanced. Before that this country had no such recognition as it has since received.

It is not unreasonable to assume that had the United States not been in control of the Philippines at the time of the Boxer outbreak in China no serious attention would have been given by the European powers to our declaration of policy regarding the Chinese empire, but they would have gone forward with whatever plans they could have agreed upon, regardless of the views or wishes of this country. The proximity of our insular possessions to China compelled a recognition of our interests there and it is not to be doubted that this had a very great deal to do with preserving the integrity of Chinese territory. It is also most probable that American insistence upon the open door principle was very greatly strengthened by our having a territorial foothold in the far east. Without such foothold perhaps we should have been unable to make our last commercial treaty with China, to which Russia made earnest opposition, for the reason that it opens ports to the commerce of the world which Russia expected to control in the interest of her own trade.

These highly important considerations of the so-called anti-imperialists ignore or regard as of no consequence, but all Americans who are able to take a practical view of the matter understand their value and realize that our control of the Philippines is a most important factor in the competition for the trade of the east. To give up the islands now would be not only to sacrifice this advantage, but at the same time we should lose that wholesome influence in the Orient the beneficial effects of which are familiar history. Furthermore, we are governing the Philippines, as we are governing the Philippines, in the interest of Mr. Roosevelt, in the interest of the

Philippine people themselves. Perhaps all has not been done for the improvement of their condition that might have been, but progress has been made and with peace and order established the advance hereafter will be more rapid. The work accomplished has been at heavy cost, but it has not been without compensating benefits and there is every reason to expect that these will be much greater in the future. At all events, it can be very confidently asserted that a large majority of the American people do not approve the democratic proposition in regard to the Philippines.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

The idea of a national university at the capital city of the country, which has been long discussed and received the favor of many prominent educators and others, is said to have a prospect of being in a manner realized, with Columbian university at Washington as the nucleus. A movement was started, or rather renewed, a couple of years ago for furthering the national university project and it appears that those who were identified with it have been giving some attention to the matter since, with the result that the plan promises to take practical form.

While there are many educators who are favorable to a national university of the scope and character suggested by the first president, with whom the idea originated, there are others who doubt whether such an institution would be of great value, chiefly for the reason that it might fall under political or sectarian influence. There is certainly force in this view, yet it does not seem altogether impracticable to so organize a national university as to pretty effectually safeguard it against such a danger. The question as to whether there is need of such an educational institution is one as to which opinions may differ. The country is well supplied with colleges and universities that are among the best in the world and are steadily improving. Still a distinctively national university, conducted on sound principles, might prove a highly valuable addition to our seats of learning and certainly no friend of higher education will oppose such an institution. Surely there could be no worthier memorial to the "father of his country."

RAILROAD RATE MAKING.

A brief letter on transportation problems written by Paul Morton before he became secretary of the navy, but only now published in the Outlook, to whose editor it is addressed, is taken by the latter to emphasize its demand that somebody like the Interstate Commerce commission ought to be invested with judicial power to investigate and determine authoritatively what are fair transportation rates. Whether Mr. Morton's words can be construed into an endorsement of the proposition for public control of rate making is somewhat questionable. He says that it is true—"to my own mind indisputable"—that the consumer pays the freight and that it is the great public that ought to be interested in the question rather presumably than the shipper or railroad man alone, but the nearest he came to committing himself on the point of rate making is in this qualified declaration:

Possibly the country would be better off if the rate making power was in the hands of the Interstate Commerce commission; but in view of the fact that rates in this country average lower by 25 per cent than anywhere else in the world and in view of the fact that the railroad labor of the United States is paid approximately 50 per cent more than anywhere else in the world, ought we not to facilitate ourselves on what we have accomplished?

There is no doubt that we ought to felicitate ourselves on what we have accomplished toward cheapening transportation in this country, but at the same time we might with equal propriety keep a few other things in view—for example, that the average length of haul on the railroads of the United States is greater by far than anywhere else in the world, that the average load per car and average load per train is heavier, that the original cost of construction per mile is smaller, that the percentage of accidents and loss of life is larger, that the capitalization on which profits are returned and the valuation on which taxes are paid are separated by a huge gap, that a large part of the passenger traffic goes free and some of the shippers get special favors. In fact, while felicitating ourselves on the progress we have made, we have a right to ask if we should not have made still further progress, and even ignoring that question to ask whether the time has not arrived to demand a rate revision by a public body in the interest of justice to all concerned rather than by paid employees of the railroad owners bent only on getting all the profits they can out of the property without impairing its continued money earning power. The rates are coming more and more to be made by a central official for a great railway system and he acts only in conjunction with like officials for the other great systems. To transfer this function or at least a revisionary power upon complaint to a duly constituted public body would not be a far step, but it would be a big step in the forward direction toward further progress.

Among the fads of twentieth century journalism is the daily retelling of what happened 100 years ago, fifty years ago, twenty-five years ago and ten years ago today. Fortunately the chronological fad does not go back beyond 100 years. If he would only give us a little forecast of what would happen 100 years, fifty years, twenty-five years, ten years or even ten days from today there might be some benefit to sweetening humanity.

John A. Benson, the California millionaire who was under indictment in Washington charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States by the acquisition of school lands in Oregon and California by means of fictitious affidavits and applications by fictitious persons, was discharged in the United

States circuit court because the "indictment did not set forth facts tending to show a conspiracy to commit any offense against or defraud the United States. If Mr. Benson had been just an ordinary law grabber without money and without friends it is exceedingly doubtful if he would have gotten off so easily as all that."

Now that the federal grand jury has indicted Captain Schack and the federal inspector who last passed on the ill-fated Slocum, as well as its immediate predecessor, the public will ask, "What about the company which permitted such a state of affairs to exist?" No matter what blame may or may not be attached to the officers of the steamboat or the inspectors, the responsibility for the terrible catastrophe rests primarily with the owners. It was their duty to know in what condition the steamer was and to take all precautions necessary to safeguard the public.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and nature always provides a substitute for all necessities. This is strikingly illustrated at this juncture when the country is threatened with a meat famine. Robert Pickett of Riverport, Conn., has a bee that laid an egg last Tuesday which measured eight inches one way and seven inches the other way, and weighed four pounds and one ounce. The dimensions of the thrifty Connecticut fowl that came to the rescue of suffering humanity have not been divulged by our special correspondent.

Here is a chance for activity in the state labor bureau. The Armour packing house at Lincoln was closed down Friday and the fifty-two men who have been thrown out of work may be induced to go to South Dakota as harvest hands providing always the state bureau can supply them with transportation, and a guaranty of employment.

In the light of the fact that the packing house strike is in force in Kansas City and St. Joseph, where packers were fined for violating the terms of the Missouri anti-trust law, strikers may be mistaken in asserting that enforcement of the criminal clause of the federal anti-trust law would aid them in their contest with the packers.

Several thousand Nebraska people traveled from one to 300 miles to take a chance in the Rosebud land lottery. An Illinois man, with his wife, traveled 300 miles to St. Louis on a cultivator and secured \$1,000 as a prize for accomplishing the feat. That man must have been a sure thing gambler.

Seizing an Opportunity.

While the eyes of the public are turned on the beef question the coal barons will not neglect to make their usual arrangements for promoting winter prices.

Ahead of the Firing Line.

According to the editor of Nippon, Tokio, Russia will yet be partitioned among the powers. The editor seems to be far ahead of the firing line and aiming at the biggest target in sight.

The Vacation Habit.

Russell Sage is not the only man who does not take a vacation. The editor of the prison paper at Sing Sing admits that he has not taken a vacation for five years, and says that, his engagements are such that he does not see how he can take one for at least seven more years.

What a City May Do.

San Francisco Chronicle. According to a recent Maryland decision, a municipality which has statutory authority to regulate the use of its streets for telephone wires possesses the right to impose, as a condition to the use of such streets by a telephone company, the duty to furnish service at specified rates.

In the Magnate's Dictionary.

Portland Oregonian. Mr. James J. Hill thinks Roosevelt not "safe." August Belmont thinks him not "safe." Baer, the coal trust magnate, thinks him not "safe." But all these and more think Parker safe. And they also think Davis safe. The word "safe," in their vocabulary, as applied to men, means those whom the trusts can trust. And in their dictionary the leading synonym for "dangerous" is Roosevelt.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Russia has lost one of its most learned astronomers in the death of Theodore Bredikhine.

The Empress Eugenie may be seen almost any fine day taking long rides in a motor car in Paris.

W. L. Douglas will donate to the town of Brockton, in Mass., a surgical building fully equipped.

No explorer before Stanley found exploring a lucrative vocation. He left nearly \$1,000,000.

George Frederick Watts, the English artist who died recently, rarely worked from a living subject.

Undoubtedly the oldest living poet is Colum Wallace of Oughterard, Ireland. He is 108 years of age.

The richest man in Greenland is a Mr. Kor-Ko-ya. He owns a small fleet of fishing boats and has about \$1,600 laid away. But in Greenland this is about the same thing as being a millionaire in any other part of the world.

H. H. Vreeland, president of the New York Street Railway company, never uses a free pass on his line, but invariably pays his fare. Should an unlucky conductor overlook him on his collecting tour, as conductors frequently do with others in the rush hours, he would probably hear from the president's office the next day.

John Roberts, a noted London billiard player, now in this country, having nearly circled the globe, says that in India and China particularly the English game is played in Java he found the American, French, game mostly in vogue. English tables are different from the American and the game differs from that played here, being, he says, more scientific than three-ball billiards.

Henry Merwin Shurley, who is to model the Grant memorial monument to be set up in Washington, is a son of Dr. Shurley of New York, who was General Grant's physician during his last illness. Young Shurley, singularly enough, never took a lesson in drawing, painting or modeling. Still he has on his merits succeeded in several competitions for the production of heroic statues, in addition to the one above mentioned being a Grant monument for Brooklyn and a statue of William the Silent for Riverside park, New York.

WHAT IS MOST APPALLING?

An open letter addressed to the editor of The Bee by C. S. Hayward, a member of the executive committee of the Civic Federation, in justification of its recent appeal for financial aid, is published in this issue. Mr. Hayward's epistle is so interwoven with personal reflections, that it should by right have been addressed to me. In that spirit I propose to treat it and meet the issue he attempts to make, and answer the questions he propounds frankly and squarely.

At the outset Mr. Hayward disclaims positively that "the matter of politics, or the carrying of the last primaries was ever directly or indirectly considered or discussed by the members of the federation," but this positive denial comes into violent collision with the closing words of his screed.

Mr. Hayward's allegation of strict neutrality between the republican political factions, is also in conflict with the fact that Mr. Hayward's name appeared on the ballot of the Fontanelle club with that of several other Civic Federation leaders, whose activity in the primaries afforded ample proof of the utter insincerity of the Civic Federation's manifesto.

The aim and object of the Civic Federation of Omaha is presumed to be the purgation of municipal government of venality and corruption, the stimulation of integrity in public office, the breaking up of corrupt combinations and the expiation of hoodlums and grafters in the city hall and court house. Every movement of this character, whether made by individuals or organizations, has always had and always will have my earnest sympathy and cheerful support.

Without boasting and without attempting to make any odious comparisons I make bold to assert that I have devoted more time, expended more money, made greater sacrifices, received more abuse and made more enemies, in fighting public thieves, embezzlers, hoodlums, grafters, political crooks and business crooks, swindlers and impostors, than all the members of the Civic Federation in Omaha combined. In the war waged by me against venality, bribery and corruption, public thievery and rascality in and out of office, I have had precious little help from the men who are now identified with the Civic Federation.

I need only cite three or four examples. One of the most flagrant instances is recalled by the proceedings in bankruptcy begun last week in the federal court by the attorneys of Cadet Taylor, and a decision rendered in the district court in connection with Taylor's accident insurance policy. Taylor came to Omaha with an unsavory reputation acquired as chief clerk of the government printing bureau. In 1890 he investigated a number of friends into forming a bank for him to manage under the name of the Globe Loan and Trust company which later on evolved itself into the Globe Savings bank. As manager, Cadet Taylor originated a number of ingenious schemes of speculation and exploitation for the pecuniary benefit of himself. He secured permission from the Board of Education to institute savings banks in the public schools. In June, 1896, the Globe Loan and Trust company went into bankruptcy, with large liabilities, including \$30,000 of poor people's deposits and with practically no assets. The bank wrecker had confided and swindled widows and orphans and absorbed \$12,802 of state school money. This was surely an appalling state of affairs, but The Bee was alone in exposing and denouncing the wrecker and swindler. When Cadet Taylor had become an applicant for the position of surveyor of customs, he was endorsed as an upright, trustworthy man by prominent officials, judges of the courts and business men affiliated with the Fontanelle club. The only remonstrance against this scandalous appointment was made by myself, but the appointment was made notwithstanding, because it was backed by a United States senator. Why did not Mr. Hayward and the gentlemen of the executive committee, who were all citizens of Omaha, then join in the remonstrance? Surely such an appointment was sufficiently odious to shock the sensibilities of the community!

A few years ago, not twelve years ago, however, Omaha was shocked by the discovery that the city treasury had been looted and \$115,000 of city funds had been embezzled. It was also discovered that a good many men and some women had been beneficiaries in this embezzlement. These people in the eyes of the law were accessory to the crime. Has anybody connected with the Civic Federation called for their prosecution or offered to hire a lawyer to recover any part of the money from the beneficiaries? When the bondsmen of the defaulter were called into court, the president of the Civic Federation was one of the attorneys who endeavored to beat the city out of its claim, and to his admirable success is due the fact that the city lost \$86,000 of the \$115,000 embezzled. Of course as a lawyer Mr. Mahoney had a right to accept this case. Here was an appalling condition of affairs which involved every taxpayer in the city of Omaha, but it is a matter of notoriety that the brunt of the battle for the city's rights devolved upon me without the aid of any member of the Civic Federation, prominent or not prominent.

Eight years ago the whole state was shocked to learn that the state treasurer had embezzled over \$600,000 of public moneys, of which about \$200,000 were school funds. The defaulter was tried and convicted in this county and the brunt of the battle to bring about the enforcement of the law again devolved upon The Bee and myself, with very little if any aid from anybody connected with the Civic Federation. In that memorable battle the president of the Civic Federation was one of the attorneys for the defense, and a report which has recently reached me credits him with collecting about \$5,000 of I. O.

U's placed in his hands by the great treasury embezzler before he was sent to the penitentiary. This money, it is reported, was duly collected and appropriated, although the amount is about \$4,500 in excess of the attorney's fee to my mind, such a state of affairs is much more appalling than anything that has happened in the Dennison case up to date.

Mr. Hayward declares that the most appalling part and that which shocks the sensibilities of our people most in the Dennison case was the remarkable testimony of the policemen and the manner in which it was given. He furthermore declares that I will admit that the testimony of the police and former police officers, who swore that Dennison was not in Iowa at the time alleged, that is, during the two weeks following the Pollock diamond robbery "was proven absolutely false." Mr. Hayward evidently labors under the delusion that the refusal of the district court to grant the petition for habeas corpus is tantamount to a declaration that the testimony in support of the affidavit is false, when, in fact, the refusal of the court to grant the writ was simply a declaration that in its judgment the extradition papers were regular and the testimony of appellant not sufficient to convince the court beyond a doubt that Dennison was in Nebraska during the period. I can see nothing shocking in the conduct of police officers or ex-police officers who responded to citation by subpoena in this case just as they would in any other criminal case.

They may have shown undue partiality toward Dennison. This may be reprehensible, but is not appalling. I have known several people who cover worse a star, in fact, several people who have held high official positions and some who hold high social positions to contradict themselves, and be contradicted on the witness stand and exhibit partiality in cases involving such a trivial offense as the embezzlement of \$900,000 of Nebraska state funds, or \$115,000 of the city funds.

According to Mr. Hayward, one of the most appalling things that has happened in Omaha was the presence of the mayor in the court room at the trial of a professional gambler wanted in another state to answer to a serious charge and the mayor's "sitting beside him throughout the session of the court, offering him words of comfort and cheer." Now, although I was not aware of this incident until my attention was called to it by Mr. Hayward, I am willing to admit that it was decidedly improper and prejudicial to the dignity of the position of the mayor, and his relation as executive officer of the city toward the enforcement of law, but after all the incident can scarcely be classed as "appalling" or calling for a contribution of funds to restore good government.

Mr. Hayward's assertion that when the chief of police associates with professional gamblers and has such a dim conception of his duty that he persists in going into print to defend a man indicted in a foreign state for a heinous crime, the conditions are appalling. This is a condition which may or may not exist. Chiefs of police in all large cities frequently mingle with gamblers in order to get valuable information regarding the movements and operations of the criminal classes that are under police surveillance. In this respect they do not differ from reporters of the press who get a great deal of information from gamblers that enables them to trace and run down mysterious crimes and criminals in hiding. So far as I know Chief Donahue has never defended or sought to shield Dennison in print.

Association with gamblers is, however, one thing, but collusion is another. If the Civic Federation has proofs that the chief of police has been in collusion with gamblers and has been a beneficiary of their illegal vocation, then it should have lodged those proofs with the police commission or the criminal courts.

Mr. Hayward seems to have been awfully shocked that one of the parties in the Fay diamond episode was an officer in a court of justice, that is, he was a bailiff in one of our district courts, but Mr. Hayward was not shocked and saw nothing appalling when another former court bailiff was alleged to have been associated with the parties who paid \$150 for the vote of a delegate elected at last spring's primaries. That breach of the law being in the interests of "reform," the shock was not quite so severe. Let it be understood that I do

not contend that two wrongs make a right.

Mr. Hayward endeavors to contradict the current belief that none of the members of the Civic Federation who appeared before the late grand jury could produce testimony in support of the charges embodied in their first manifesto. He declares that he personally appeared before the grand jury and presented specific cases for investigation and for the convenience of the grand jury left a written memorandum of the same, giving at least two witnesses in each case. This does not necessarily prove that the grand jury has been defiled in its duty. In all probability they did investigate the reports of violations of the law, and they probably examined the witnesses whose names Mr. Hayward had submitted, but people very often talk one way on the street and another way before a grand jury. The chances are that the grand jury failed to find sufficient information after a full hearing to justify it in presenting indictments.

If, however, Mr. Hayward and his associates in the Civic Federation believe they have sufficient proof that crimes have been committed in this judicial district, it is their duty to file complaints with the prosecuting attorney who is vouchsafed by an honest and capable by their president, T. J. Mahoney, and if he refuses to act they still have the further privilege of filing these complaints with the county judge, who would be obliged to entertain them.

In conclusion, Mr. Hayward launches a poser at me with this question: "What interest have you in trying to frustrate the efforts of those who are honestly trying to bring about a better condition of affairs in Omaha? One day you say the federation is getting its money from Moore, and the next day you complain because financial aid is asked from the public."

I am not trying to frustrate the efforts of any man or set of men who are honestly engaged in any movement to bring about a better state of affairs in Omaha, but I detest shams and frauds in politics, in charity, in reform and in anti-vice crusades. I have no patience with people who will only see one side of a black pot, and refuse to see the other. The latter day vice crusaders seem to have only one object in view. They know as well as I do that the war on Dennison originated with Moore, a Democratic bootlegger and former dealer in police protection. They have made a great ado about the prosecution of the Diamond pool room by Dunn, although it is an open secret that Dunn was employed by Moore merely to knock out Dennison. This same man, Dunn, whom they have lauded to the skies, filed complaints with the police commission last winter against 133 saloon keepers for violating the Slocum law, but withdrew them all as soon as Moore secured four licenses that had been protested because his saloons had violated the law. The coalition between Moore and the anti-vice crusaders is the most amazing thing. It is a matter of common notoriety that Moore was last winter charged by the United States revenue officials with crooked whiskey rectifying, and while his case is still pending in the federal court the deputy United States attorney appeared before the police commission as the paid attorney for Moore, and that individual has the backing of the highest federal official in the state.

Here is an appalling condition of affairs that ought to shock Mr. Hayward and everybody else that knows the difference between honest and dishonest government. It is just because of such performances that I have become disgusted with the Civic Federation crusade, and do not feel like encouraging it.

E. ROSEWATER.

FA AND MA.

Husband—My, but I wish I had your tongue. Wife—So that you could express your self intelligently? Husband—No; so that I could stop it when I wanted to.—Detroit Free Press.

Goodwin—We have a new minister at our church. Textly—So? How do you like him? Goodwin—Don't know yet. My wife hasn't met his wife.—Chicago News.

"What's the matter with Bismeyer's automobile? Sometimes it makes a noise like the pounding of a trip hammer and then again it runs very quietly." "Bismeyer used the trip hammer effect when he gets tired of hearing his wife talk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"I met your friend Goodman yesterday." "He's no friend of mine." "What? When I saw him he was buying half a dozen etchings for your parlor." "That's just it. They came home last night and it took three hours to hang them the way my wife wanted them."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Advertisement for Hutesson Optical Co. featuring a portrait of a man and text: SPECIAL EYE GLASS SALE MONDAY ONLY. Of course you know we are Optical Headquarters—manufacture our lenses and frames from the raw material, consequently up to our neck in Optical and Eye Work from morning till night and have been for the past fifteen years.